

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

The Dodd Correspondence.

The correspondence of H. H. Dodd, the Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, seized by Gov. Morton at the time he seized the boxes of revolvers and fixed ammunition, on the 19th of August, is very voluminous. Of course our space does not permit us giving many of the letters, however much we should like to publish them all. We annex a few of the shortest, as a sample of the lot:—

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 18, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I expect to start on the 2 o'clock train to-morrow, reach Indianapolis at 8:10 P. M., and take supper at the Mason House, where I hope to meet you.

Yours truly, J. F. BULLETT.

New York, Aug. 8, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.: My DEAR SIR:—Hunt and Company have played the devil, according to reports. Does he attempt to implicate any of our friends, and does it affect our people in any degree?

Can Morton overawe our people by his military organization? I have read with deep interest the meager newspaper reports of affairs in our State, and am anxious to learn more. Write to me if you can find leisure.

Direct to care of Thos. P. Akers & Co., 49 Wall street. Very truly yours, JOHN E. RISLEY.

Mr. Risley is the law partner and brother-in-law of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

["Hunt and Company," are the officers of the order in St. Louis who recently made an expose of the Sons of Liberty, or Order of American Knights.]

LEWISTOWN, ILL., June 27.

DEAR SIR:—The postponement of the National Convention disarranges matters but I suppose the S. C. will meet as proposed. Our G. C. will meet a few days later, and a large supply of the circulars are wanted. I promised to write and urge you to have them with you at the S. C.

Respectfully, S. CORNING JUDD.

Hon. H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind.: Sir: I hope you will notify Col. Bowles, Milligan & Humphries by all means to attend the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and if possible be there by the 2d, in order to settle all knotty differences before the general meeting.

Yours truly, ALLEN BROWN.

The Voorhees Letters.

In the letter of Gen. CARINGTON to DAN. W. VOORHEES, which we published the other day, reference was made by the General to certain letters found in the office which Voorhees denied as being occupied by him.—Among those letters are the following:—The first is from VOORHEES's uncle:—

HARRISONBURG, Feb. 27, 1861.

My Dear Nephew: We want you to hold that 100,000 men in readiness as we do not know how soon we may want them.

J. HARDESTY.

Addressed on envelope: Hon. DAN L. W. VOORHEES, Terre Haute, Ind.

Here is one from United States Senator WALL, of New Jersey, a rebel sympathizer of the Vallandigham stripe:—

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21, 1863.

My Dear Sir:—I enclose you two letters from a man by the name of Carr, in reference to arms. A letter directed to him simply Philadelphia, will reach him. I can vouch for the excellent quality and great efficiency of the rifles.

Yours in haste, JAMES W. WALL.

Envelope endorsed: [Free] JAMES W. WALL, U. S. S. Hon. Daniel Voorhees, Terre Haute, Ind.

Post-Mark: Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1863.

Hon. James W. Wall: Dear Sir:—Your letter, with one enclosed about rifles, has been received. If the parties wish to buy them, the best way would be for them to have some one in New York appointed to purchase them and confer with you and me.

I am satisfied that it is the very article they want, and as you know all about them, you can "speak by the card." You have seen the article tried, and no doubt are well satisfied that it will speak loudly in a good cause.

We will sell them in bond for \$14, and I have no doubt that if the proper course is pursued the duty can be remitted. The rifles are better and cheaper than anything ever offered in this country, or made here, and as good as any ever imported. We challenge a comparison with any rifle execution whatever.

There are about twenty thousand rifles, and we desire to sell them all at once. They are a great bargain, and are worth to-day more in Europe than we offer for to sell them here.

The price of fire-arms will advance, within a year, at least 33 per cent., as arms are in demand all over Europe. As you know, there is no more effective arm in the world than this.

I am, with great respect, Yours truly, E. W. CARR.

More of the Dodd Correspondence. VALDANDIGHAM, among other things wrote to Dodd & Co., as follows:—

WINDSOR, C. W., May 1, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.: DEAR SIR:—I received this morning, by bearer, your note. You will please write more fully and clearly. We cannot decipher the contents. I will detain him until I hear from you. A letter addressed to me at Windsor, C. W., Box 96, will reach me.

We, our friend and myself, spent an hour in trying to understand the thing without any success. Write under any name you may choose. I will understand it.

Very truly yours, friend, [VALDANDIGHAM.]

WINDSOR, C. W., May 12, '64.

"DR. SIR:—Your letters. Am waiting to hear from Dayton as to time of District Con-

vention, no announcement yet. Will give you notice immediately.

"Send for your friend here to return at once, and work at home. Nothing to do here. So also says our mutual friend. Be ready for Dayton meeting.

"Grant has been badly worsted by Lee, and no mistake. It is G. who has fallen back six or eight miles, and not L. who has advanced from West to East. L. is not and never has been facing Northward but eastward.

"Yours, C. L. V. "Sherman, too, has been brought to a dead stand, first having been driven back."

"May 31, 1864.

"H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.: "DEAR SIR:—That District Convention is at last fixed—Hamilton, Butler county, June 15. Be there, and bring friends and speakers. Don't fail.

"Truly, "C. L. VALL.

"Your letter with names received. All right."

JES. E. McDONALD, the rebel candidate for Governor in Indiana, writes as follows. The lunacy of Judge Perkins consisted in having written a letter in which he declared the war could, should, and ought to be prosecuted until the rebellion was put down and the Union restored; and as slavery was full in the way it must go down too, and Democrats might as well give in first as last, and help the Government to fight it out:—

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14, 1863.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees: DEAR FRIEND:—Your favor per Brown I received. I did not that could be done for the boy, and that was to have him sent back to his company without being regarded as a deserter. Until the President shall modify his proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus, if a woman should be sworn into the service, there is no power to discharge her but the War Department, and that never acts in any case where humanity makes the call.

As to Perkins, you will have learned from our mutual friend Dowling, that we have had an interview with the Judge, and found him enjoying a lucid interval, and fully aware of the hallucination under which he lately has been laboring, but I don't see just how he can right himself. I think he will be permanently cured of his insanity in time, but it may take time.

Of course it is not necessary for me to say to you that I know no more of the sentiments of his letter until I saw it in the public papers than you did. If he had sent his letter to me, and not the editor of the Sentinel, it would not have seen the light of day in that shape; but he seemed to think he had discovered the North-west passage, and wanted the whole benefit of the discovery, and consequently he had to give this thing to the public at once. When I see you we will talk at length on these matters, as I want a long talk with you before you go to Washington. Respectfully yours, J. E. McDONALD.

The brother-in-law and law partner of VOORHEES writes as follows:

Dear Daniel: You are soon to assume a position which is fraught with untold responsibility. I regard the fate of hundreds of thousands of lives of freemen, and the consequent misery entailed, dependent upon the action of the ensuing called session of Congress. I confess I fear its action. The more I look at the movements of this Administration, the more I become satisfied that this Government, under the form it hitherto existed, is of the things that were. The movements at Baltimore and St. Louis, on the part of the military, satisfy me that an attempt will be made to place this whole country under military rule; that all the means of the Government will be employed to arm the minions of the Administration, and disarm all opponents; that an absolute reign of terror will be inaugurated, and when the means of resistance of the masses are removed a military despotism will rule until all State rights under their constitutional organization shall have been abolished, and a monarchy absolute or limited established. The men receiving positions at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, and the Republican Governors of the North, are not the characters to whom I would like to trust my dearest rights. They are the men whose lust for power would soon overlook all else than their own aggrandizement.

The successful resistance of the South I regard as the only safety for us of the North. Should she be overwhelmed, we betides us who have dared to oppose the policy of this Administration.

Daniel, a Democrat of the North who dares to oppose the policy of the present leaders, is as much hated as those of the South, and I look upon this war as much and more a war upon the Democracy than anything else.

This Government could never be subverted under Democratic rule, and every appeal is now being made to the patriotism of the Union people to sustain the Constitution, the Union and the Stars and Stripes, while the Constitution, the laws and the rights of the citizen are being ruthlessly trampled under foot. In the position you are soon to occupy, I would by no means counsel withholding the necessary supplies for the army, but I would like to see all Democrats unite in an open and bold resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by the force of steel. If the wisdom of our fathers, aided by our own experience, cannot keep us united, it is idle to talk of maintaining the Union. A State forced to obedience at the point of the bayonet, I regard as much and more a subversion of the Government than secession itself; hence I see nothing but dissolution, and humanity, justice and common sense to my mind dictates a peaceable separation.

I have no doubt worried you, and shall close by hoping that some Moses may arise to extricate us from our woes, that your mission may be a pleasant one, that you may return to your constituents and friends as did Noah's dove to the Ark, bearing emblems of peace to a distracted country.

My respects to Ed, and your family. God bless you Daniel.

Your friend, JOSEPH RISTINE.

P. S.—Much less excitement here, but little said. Men are beginning to talk of costs and consequences.

J. R. "DAYTON, Ohio, June 28, 1864.

"DEAR SIR:—I cannot go to C. now. Adjourn over to August 26 or 27, transacting none but necessary business. Yet, come first here and see me—say to-morrow evening or morning. Come, if at all possible.

"Truly, S. C."

This last letter evidently refers to the meeting of the Supreme Council of the sons at Chicago, July 2, which, as Supreme Commander, Vallandigham adjourns over to August 26th or 27th, to control the Chicago Convention.

PRISON 2, CAMP CHASE, May 31, 1864.

Hon. Richard Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind.: DEAR SIR:—I learn through a lady friend that by addressing you, I might obtain some little articles greatly needed by the prisoner. You will greatly favor me by sending me some "greenbacks," also some chewing and smoking tobacco. Please ask some of my lady friends to send me a box of provisions. By giving this your immediate attention you will greatly favor,

Truly your friend, T. H. TURNER, Lieut. Col. C. S. A.

Walker the State Agent for Indiana, writes from New York, May 11, 1864:

DEAR DODD: * * * My opinion is that public opinion has fixed on Turpie as the candidate for Congress in our district, and that it will be difficult to change it.

If Grant should be defeated, as is more than probable, the energies of all true men will be needed in the course of a year to redeem society, political and moral, from the caldron into which it shall be thrown. I can see worse results than a general upturning of society, in the establishment, through a Federal victory, of a military despotism governed and shaped by fanaticism. But as the former is more likely to come than the latter, it is to that, and for that, that we should look and prepare."

In the correspondence is a batch of letters from N. B. Wells, M. D., of Lagrange, Ky., who proves the identity of the Democracy of Indiana and the Secessionist Convention dispersed by Colonel Gilbert at Frankfort, Ky., February 15th, 1863, and endorsing Perkins' speech before the "Democratic Association" of Indianapolis, January 13th, 1863, as "the most pointed and satisfactory history of this abolition war I have seen from any quarter." Letters from Jesse D. Bright, and others, also show the complete unity between Dodd and the leaders of the Democratic party, of which Samuel H. Buskirk said: "We are a band of brothers. We think together, we act together, we vote together."

From the New York Times. President Lincoln and Peace.

The National Intelligencer notices our strictures upon the recent manifesto, and the general political temper of Messrs. Wade and Davis—not to controvert them, but to claim that they apply with equal force to the Administration in its conduct of the war. We denounced what we deem the ultra radicalism and barbarism which have characterized the action of these gentlemen ever since the war began. The Intelligencer says that inasmuch "as they have previously uttered no complaint against the Administration," their theory of the war must be presumed to be that of the Administration itself. This is a non sequitur. Even if the fact alleged were true, the inference of the Intelligencer would not follow. They may have been restrained from complaining of the Administration at an earlier day, by many other motives than a full concurrence in its policy. They may have expected or desired office under it, and therefore kept silent. They may have lived and labored in the hope of inducing or forcing the President, sooner or later, to accept their dictation, and therefore have forbore earlier denunciation. Or, their sense of duty and responsibility to the country—their desire to quell the rebellion and save the Union—may have restrained them from openly assailing the Government by which alone that vast and imperative work can be accomplished. These motives might possibly have kept them still—if they had kept to themselves the discontent which has at last broken out in the fierce and intemperate manifesto with which they have lately delighted the breast of every rebel and Copperhead in the land.

But as a matter of fact, of which we think the Intelligencer cannot be unaware, neither of these gentlemen has for a long time past concealed his complaints of the President. Both have more than once expressed their utter and complete discontent with the theory on which the Administration has conducted the war. Both have urged, publicly and privately, upon the President and upon Congress, a policy of confiscation, of subjugation, of extermination much more sweeping and summary than either has seen fit thus far to adopt. The Intelligencer, therefore, finds no warrant in the general facts of the case, for applying to the Administration the censure we have passed upon Messrs. Wade and Davis. But it proceeds to say:

"The President has recently made it apparent that, however slow he may have been in taking position, he now, in one respect at least, stands abreast with the most advanced 'radicalism,' inasmuch that he will not even receive or consider any proposition looking to peace or Union, unless it be accompanied with 'the abandonment of Slavery.'"

The Times has already intimated what it thinks of this Presidential receipt prescribing 'the abandonment of Slavery' as a condition for receiving or considering any propositions looking to a restoration of peace and union, especially when, in the same breath, it rebukes Messrs. Wade and Davis as men who would rather concede 'the independence of the Slave States than consent to their resumption of their place in the Union, and the renewed enjoyment of their rights under the Federal Constitution.' The President has expressed no opinion upon this comparative view of the matter, but by the requisition he includes among his terms and conditions of peace, he makes it impossible for the Southern States 'to resume their place in the Union,' or to enter on 'the renewed enjoyment of their right under the Federal Constitution.' If, therefore, there be anything exceptional in the policy of Messrs. Wade and Davis under this head, the remarks of the Times are equally applicable to the policy of Mr. Lincoln, for so far forth the policy of the latter is identical with the policy of the former. If it be a source of just reproach to Messrs. Wade and Davis, as the Times considers it, that 'they have sustained the war not as a means of restoring the Union, but to free the slaves,' what shall be said of the President's determination to receive and consider no proposition embracing peace and the integrity of the whole Union, unless it also embrace 'the abandonment of Slavery'?"

The Intelligencer is again proceeding upon an utterly false assumption. President Lincoln has never 'refused to receive or consider any proposition looking to peace or Union unless accompanied with the abandonment of Slavery.' He has never 'prescribed' that abandonment as a "sine qua non" of receiving or considering such propositions. He has never expressed a "determination" to receive and consider no propositions for peace and Union "unless it also embraces the abandonment of Slavery."

We admit that he has used language which encourages and even tempts unscrupulous or unreflecting opponents to bring this charge against him—but the Intelligencer is not accustomed either itself to use words loosely, or to give loose construction to words that are used, by official persons in important public and political documents, with precision and care, and it is in the habit of assuming that others do likewise. The Intelligencer need not be told that no man in this country uses language with greater precision than President Lincoln. He sac-

rifices everything to this. He never seeks to write graceful sentences, to use elegant language, or to round his periods. He writes always for the simple purpose of saying precisely what he means to say—that, and nothing more. What he does say, that he means: what he does not say, he does not wish to be understood as having either said or meant.

Mr. Lincoln did say that he would receive and consider propositions for peace, coming with proper authority, if they embraced the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of Slavery. But he did not say that he would not receive them unless they embraced both these conditions. He did not say that he would not receive them even if they embraced neither. He was not laying down an ultimatum, he was not prescribing conditions sine qua non, at all. He was not called upon to do anything of the kind. He was not even asked on what conditions he would receive propositions. No propositions for peace were made or proffered by anybody that even professed to have any authority in the premises. He was told that somebody from Rebeldom wanted to come to Washington to talk to him about peace. Very well, said he—if they are ready to restore the Union, and abandon Slavery bring them along. Does the Intelligencer consider that final and conclusive? Do diplomatic conferences usually open with an ultimatum? If these quasi-diplomatists had any thought or purpose of negotiating—if there was any wish or desire on their part to treat for peace, they would have objected to the terms thus put forth at the outset, and asked for their modification. Suppose they had replied "We cannot agree to abandon Slavery—we have no authority to assent to that requirement; we ask that this be waived, and referred to the people after peace shall have been concluded; but we can and do assent to a restoration of the Union, and ask for a peace conference on that basis," does the Intelligencer believe it would have been refused? Does the Intelligencer is wise in diplomatic history; does it remember what Administration began by proclaiming "fifty forty or right," and ended by accepting something else?

If Mr. Lincoln's past history had left any room for doubt as to his position on this point, there might be some excuse for the Intelligencer's violent and hostile construction of this phrase in his letter. But such doubt is impossible. From the beginning to the end, at every stage of the war and of his Administration, the President has taken special pains to proclaim that the war was waged for the preservation of the Union, and that, when this object could be attained, the war would stop. "What I do about Slavery and the colored race," said he, in his letter of Aug. 22, 1862, to Mr. Greeley, "I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy Slavery." In his letter to Fernando Wood, Dec. 12, 1862, Mr. Lincoln says that when the people of the Southern States will "cease resistance, and re-instate, submit to a and maintain the National authority, the war will cease on the part of the United States." And in his letter to the Springfield Convention, Aug. 26, 1863, he says: "Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then to declare you will not fight to free negroes." These declarations are explicit, and might be multiplied.

They leave no room for doubt as to the object for which the war is waged, nor as to the conditions on which the war will cease. And we submit, with all due deference to the National Intelligencer, that there is nothing in the Niagara dispatch, justly, strictly and fairly interpreted, to warrant the avowal that in the President's mind that object or those conditions have changed in the slightest degree.

The Opponents of the Government. We heartily concur and endorse these sensible remarks by the Chattanooga Gazette:—

It is fashionable with the Copperheads and the whole tribe composing the so called "peace" faction, to insist in very positive, patronizing style, that their opposition is not against the Government, but the present Administration. Antagonism to the Administration is perfectly right and proper, and is a privilege accorded to all. But in the present case it is too apparent that it is made a mere feint to cover the most deadly and malignant hate to the Government, and all loyal and patriotic efforts being made to sustain it. If the efforts and designs of the opposition are simply against the Administration, it is somewhat singular they run in exactly the same channel, and are intended to have the same effect as the more honorable warfare carried on by out and out Southern traitors, ostensibly and really for the subversion of the Government.

Rebels are openly and above board endeavoring to destroy, not the Administration, but the Government. How is it, that while all and every act of these in authority are assailed and denounced with all the fervor of malignant rage, the inhuman and traitorous wretches in open rebellion are treated to words of soothing remonstrance, or receive the gentle, palliating commiseration due to "misguided and erring brethren?" It is quite consistent with honest opposition to the administration, to be a loyal and earnest supporter of the Government. But he who persistently exults over and magnifies rebel successes, while he eagerly discredits and ridicules those of the National forces—who use every effort to encourage the rebels and paralyze the loyal—can he be a patriot?

The dark and gloomy days will pass away. The Union will emerge from the dark clouds now obscuring her glory and renown. The names and memory of those who were nobly faithful in the hour of adversity and trial will be cherished with more than gratitude. In that not distant day of jubilee, what should be the feelings of those, who receiving its benefits, plotted and earnestly desired their country's ruin.

The Democrats make constant complaint against the Administration, that its course is not conciliatory enough to induce the rebels to come back to their allegiance. As an admirable comment upon their own consistency, may be cited their treatment of Gen. Grant, of Arkansas, who has been followed by them with the greatest abuse, since he took the oath of allegiance to the Government. An unpardonable rebel is received with more favor by them than a Union man, and it may justly be inferred that they do not wish to have rebels return.

No wonder the rebels are desirous of the success of the Democratic party, for they are confident either that they would not receive a cordial welcome back to the Union, or that from their professions the Democrats are so tired of the war that they will let them off on any terms.—Transcript.

Official Vote.—Second Appellate Judicial District.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

COUNTIES.	Geo. Robertson.	M. M. Benton.	Alvin Duval.
Anderson.....	99	43	3
Henry.....	151	34	467
Shelby.....	253	5	155
Oldham.....	191	5	.....
Mercer.....	54	192	.....
Boyle.....	391	37	.....
Garrard.....	476	162	.....
Franklin.....	515	48	.....
Woodford.....	225	17	14
Scott.....	322	50	.....
Fayette.....	607	201	3
Jessamine.....	232	60	131
Harrison.....	441	297	.....
Pendleton.....	269	506	149
Kenton.....	920	.....	.....
Campbell.....	805	194	.....
Owen.....	51	12	225
Grant.....	54	112	77
Boone.....	184	44	.....
Carroll.....	17	137	.....
Trimble.....	10	353	.....
Gallatin.....	58	190	.....
Bracken.....	115	767	.....
Total.....	4,332	3,890	2,936

We, the Governor, Attorney General, and Auditor of Public Accounts—the Secretary of State being absent from the Seat of Government,—have examined the returns of the election held on the 1st day of August, 1864, in the Second Appellate Judicial District, for the election of a Judge for said District, and find that for said Office George Robertson received 4,332 votes, M. M. Benton received 3,890 votes, and Alvin Duval received 2,936 votes, and that the said George Robertson is declared duly elected Judge of the Second Appellate Judicial District.

Given under our hands, this 25th day of August, 1864.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JNO. M. HARLAN, Attorney General.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGES, Assistant Secretary.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms:—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00
Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Re-Enlistments. HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.

CIRCULAR: The War Department has authorized the re-enlistment of all twelve months Kentucky regiments now in the service, for the term of one, two, or three years, either as cavalry or infantry, as they may elect.

The attention of all officers recruiting, is called to a general order issued from District Headquarters, at Lexington, Ky., dated August 13th, 1864, and are earnestly requested to co-operate and effect the re-enlistment of their respective commands, for the term of three years, if possible, as these soldiers have shown by their tried valor and patriotism, that they are worthy of the name of veterans, of whose services the State and Government are justly proud.

Re-enlistments will be conducted in accordance with prescribed regulations heretofore issued.

The bounties and pay of soldiers by the United States is as follows:

For recruits for one year's service..... \$100 00
For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00
For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00

First instalment of bounty will be paid when mustered in.

To one year recruits..... 33 33
To two years' recruits..... 66 66
To three years' recruits..... 100 00

The pay of first sergeant, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 24 00
The pay of sergeants, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 20 00
The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 18 00
The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 16 00

No premium whatever, for the procurement of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States.

Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector and Adjutant General of Ky.

GOUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLOUS DOUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

May 25, 1864. &4wly-325.

POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Gen. Hovey has been appointed to the command of the Military District of Indiana, vice Gen. CARRINGTON, appointed Superintendent of the draft in that district.

On Friday last, August 26, this city and county was visited by several severe rain storms, accompanied with thunder and lightning. We notice in exchanges that on the same day heavy storms visited other localities.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 26, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDER,
No. 9.

Official information has been received from Lt. Col. J. P. Ritter, 8th Kentucky enrolled militia, that on the 19th inst., Col. S. G. Woodward, of the Confederate army, with a force of two hundred men, attacked Hopkinsville Ky., and was repulsed with small loss by Lieut. Beason, 62nd Kentucky Infantry.

Again he made an attack on a detachment of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia, under Lt. Col. J. P. Ritter; in this engagement Woodward and several of his men were killed, several wounded—some of them mortally.

I desire to return my thanks to Col. RITTER and the gallant men of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia for the bravery exhibited on this occasion, and shall always feel the assurance that, in every time of trial, it will bear itself in such a manner as to add to its reputation and the honor of the State.

This example of the utility of a thorough organization of the Militia of the State, it is hoped it will be an incentive to the people in the different counties to organize in accordance with the State Guard Law, for the defense of their homes.

Companies, when organized, will report to these Headquarters, when arms, &c., will be furnished them.

When called into active service the same allowance as the soldiers of the United States army, as to pay and subsistence will be given.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector Gen. Ky.

Guerrilla Movements.

One night last week the guerrillas went to Bagdad and Pleasantville and stole some horses. They "fired up" the engine of a construction train on the railroad and started it off; but both pumps being opened it did not run very long.

About 6 o'clock, Friday morning, August 26, fifteen to twenty guerrillas, under the lead of David S. Martin, generally known as "Black Dave Martin," charged into Shelbyville, and surrounded the Court House, in which are kept the arms of the Town Guard, firing indiscriminately, at whom or what did not appear to be understood. But the firing roused Mr. Thos. C. McGrath and Mr. J. H. Masonheimer, whose places of business are near the Court House, and they at once opened upon the marauders. A very hot fire, which, with the assembling of other armed citizens, caused the guerrillas to beat a hasty retreat, leaving on the ground three of their number mortally wounded—one report says four—all of whom died in a few hours. A negro whom the guerrillas had pressed to hold the horses of those who had dismounted, was killed also—he belonged to Mr. James Hickman. Six horses were captured, and three killed. Five of the dismounted rascals went the Court House to get the arms of the Town Guard; but, on hearing the firing of McGrath and Masonheimer, beat a retreat at double quick out the backway.

We learn that Mrs. BURNETT, the respected wife of the Jailor, endeavored to get into the Court House to sound the alarm bell, but "Black Dave" prevented her; when she promptly told him what she thought of his conduct, with his wife living in the town and protected by Union people. As they left, Martin swore he would get reinforcements, and return and burn the town. It was reported that some three miles from town the rebels had a force of one hundred and fifty. Saturday noon they had not yet returned.

We have been informed that the three rebels killed, were named Veech, Smith and Dale.

The Grayson Home Guards killed and captured an entire guerrilla band under a fellow named Rolley, on the 22d August. Out of twenty-seven but three escaped.

Judge Robertson's Address.

The carefully prepared address of five columns, with which the Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON has favored the public, through the *Observer and Reporter*, is a very peculiar and rather characteristic document.

It develops party movements, hitherto unknown to the public, and furnishes an auto-biographical history of the author's political self-denials, sacrifices, popularity, and self-called *pro bono publico* labors.

The important fact has come to light, that the Delegates to the late conservative Guthrie-Union-Democratic-Convention did not, as many supposed, ignore the appellate election in this District, but being too much engrossed in President making to select a candidate for judge, deputed that unimportant matter to a select committee of four. Like most of the political doings, now a days, of that class of politicians, their proceedings were secret, and not the slightest intimation ever given, except to Judge ROBERTSON, that such an extraordinary power had been conferred by twenty-three counties on four individuals, who seem to have been in labor from the 25th of May until the 9th of July, when they brought forth their letter of that date, to which the Judge responded on the 13th, by communicating to them, the startling intelligence, that he "never sought an office," and during the fourteen years, in which he had been Judge, he had "sacrificed inclination, fortune, and personal independence." This response to some of that select committee, must have been very extraordinary news, inasmuch as they were fully posted in regard to the Judge's supposed desire to serve the public in the late Constitutional Convention, and as a member of the lower house of Congress, as well as to represent the State in the United States Senate. Be that however, as it may, the gratifying fact is now upon the record, that he "did not decline a spontaneous call," and "without his voluntary agency or expressed consent," has been elected to the appellate bench. How far the secret order may have perfected combinations and supplied the want of public notice, is not stated, nor is any mention made, of how many loyal ballots were destroyed, by confederate guerrillas. Upon these points the admirers of that address did not desire to be informed.

Judge ROBERTSON may be individually, as pure and patriotic as he claims, but the animus of his address is particularly objectionable, and the sentiments thereof are nothing but a more elegantly expressed reiteration of the slang of COLS. WOLFORD, JACOB, and others, who, under the guise of abusing Mr. LINCOLN, are giving aid and encouragement to the enemies of the country.

The Judge claims to have done his whole duty, because, as he says, he has "striven in essays, lectures, and oral arguments to illustrate the principles of the Constitution, vindicate its necessary supremacy, and demonstrate the nationality and paramount value of the constitutional Union, and in these modes, oftener than any other citizen, (in any mode,) has endeavored to prove that secession and nullification are unconstitutional, and therefore void, and consequently that an armed attempt to accomplish either, is rebellion, and if they fail, treason."

Without stopping to criticize those efforts, or expose the heresy and injurious tendency of the last sentiment, we are willing to concede, that he would make as able an argument on those points as any other man in Kentucky, and doubtless has done so, and yet what have all his "essays, and lectures, oral arguments, and copious numbers," amounted to, so far as results are concerned, either as to the State at large, or his own immediate vicinity. He may, in his classical and elegant manner, have proven that nullification and secession are legally void, and yet he knows, and so does every body else, that they practically exist, are in full force, and if opposed with nothing else but paper bullets of the brain, will soon overthrow the Constitution and the Union.

If all that he has ever said or written was hurled, in one mighty effort, at the very smallest squad of armed or unarmed rebels, the effect, at best, would only be ridiculous; they and their associates, imperatively require a coercive subjugating power, and nothing but thorough subjugation will ever accomplish the least particle of good. They are beyond the power of reason, and it is but a waste of words to argue with them or their sympathizers.

You intimate, Judge, that the rebellions was provoked by sectional antagonism, generated by a reckless anti-slaveryism, and yet, at the same time, admit, that it was not sufficient to justify such revolutionary insurrection against the Constitution and the Union. The rebellion being thus without excuse, why attempt to palliate the offence by turning your batteries upon the anti-slavery sentiments of the country, and let the rebels pass by unharmed? Must nothing more be attempted except to declare, as you have done "that submission to the Constitution and obedience to the laws, either voluntarily or compulsorily, would close the rebellion and reinstate the Union! The declaration of this truism will accomplish no more than your essay, unless compulsion is used upon those who will voluntarily submit, and knowing, as you do, Judge, from personal experience, that reason will not crush the rebellion, why not at once adopt the only mode likely to be successful; and that is to practically carry out the resolutions of the late Louisville Conservative Convention:—

1st. Subjugate the armed insurrection; which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government."

2d. Unite in electing a President in November who will use the whole military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion."

Your party, Judge, in those resolutions,

differ with you, and are for something more than merely defensive war,—that kind of a war is the "let me alone" policy, which the Confederacy desires, and would be no more efficacious towards enforcing submission to the Constitution than learned disquisitions on Constitutional law.

Union men, with "nigger on the brain," Judge, may pronounce your Address "clear, lucid, and able," and you may feel flattered with their commendation; but you must also bear in mind, that the most blatant rebels, and their sympathizers, will also praise you, and sing hosannas in favor of a "defensive war," because they well know, that a defensive war will never give the nation peace;—such a peace, as a true patriot should join in making.

There is no well founded evidence, that the vital principles of the Constitution (which with you means slavery,) will ever be changed otherwise than by three-fourths of the States. The Platform upon which Mr. Lincoln was placed at Baltimore very distinctly recognises, that three-fourths of the States must concur to effect the extinction of slavery; and although determined, if possible to remove the cause of the rebellion, yet they are not in favor of doing so by any other than constitutional means.

You are content, Judge, to let slavery suffer, so far as it may be effected by a defensive war; that is, if the war in being carried on in defence of the peculiar institution, should accidentally injure the "vital compromises," you will consider it "a necessary offering on the altar of the Union;" but you must go a few steps further, if slavery be in the way of a successful "reinstatement," it must be by a proper amendment of the Constitution, removed out of the way.

The defensive war, contended for, by you, Judge, cannot possibly end otherwise than the separation of the slave from the free States. Every movement toward suppressing the rebellion, would be construed into an oppressive aggression; and denounced as "belligerent abolitionism." Such denunciations may be agreeable to weak kneed Union men, who are very strenuous for saving the Union, providing, it can be done without injury to the institution of slavery.

This rebellion was commenced without cause, by men, who, desired to establish a new Government, whose chief cornerstone should be the one indicated by Alexander H. Stephens, and to accomplish their purpose, nothing has been too dishonorable, corrupt, or mean for their use; but thank God, the end of their evil days is almost at hand, and neither active co-operation, misplaced sympathy, glittering rhetoric, or false logic, can much longer prevent its close.

If time and space allowed, there are other points in the address which deserve attention, and may hereafter be noticed.

The Coming Presidential Election.

The annexed article of the Baltimore Clipper meets our views; and we copy it, substituting Kentucky for Maryland—with our cordial endorsement:—

The time for the Presidential election is rapidly approaching, and we would remind our readers here, that everything indicates that the battle to be fought in favor of the Union is likely to be a hard one. The opposition to war measures, and consequently, to those who support them, is being marshalled under the lead of every bad element of the ravenous and disappointed Buchanan Democracy, and anxious for aid to regain favor by any means however treacherous and disreputable, there will be found arrayed in their ranks everything that savors of sympathy with treason, in the whole land.

And it will not matter, either, how incongruous are the materials brought into requisition to build up a party, such as will let Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his blood stained gang out of a tight place. Already, we see standing side by side, those who would discard Mr. LINCOLN because he does not go for the war earnestly enough, and those who reprobate all attempts to compel the traitors in arms to cease fighting to destroy the government. There, too, are to be found the original abolitionists, ere while the most radical and fierce in their opposition to slavery, supported and fraternizing with the spoils Southern Democracy who assumed in the olden time to look on them with bitter hate.

Most ominous of all, too, perhaps, is the latest phrase that this contest assumes. Men who in the outset of the war, professed—at least—the most savage and undying opposition to making any terms with treason and its abettors—men who in their extreme views could hardly look with patience upon the "Crittenden Compromise," or tolerate the "Peace Congress," now actively maneuver to betray the nation into the grasp of the vilest Copperheadism; that "Peace party" which has already been the means of crippling the Union cause by every base art, and thus prolonging the war.

The truth is, the people of Kentucky should at once arouse themselves, and inquire what are the duties that devolve upon them in the most important crisis that has occurred since the war begun. The issue is already made which calls upon them anew to take side with their country; to newly marshal their ranks for the coming fight, and to see that no treachery under the guise of an assumed indignant patriotism, misleads them to be duped and ruined. There will be no excuse for taking the wrong step in this case. For three years, now, the Administration has been almost as much worried, the Government been almost as much impeded by base traitors, disappointed political aspirants in the loyal States, as it has been by those in the other section, who have tracked their way with gore, in the attempt to destroy the republic, to blot out the nationality. The election of a "Peace" candidate over those two tried champions of the people—LINCOLN and ANDY

JOHNSON—means everything of evil that the most fertile imagination can suggest. It means a country seared and consigned to perpetual conflict, or the return to rule of those who in their mad pursuit of power, have already betrayed it to bloodshed and loss, unparalleled in the history of nations. It means that if the traitors of the South, in alliance with Northern traitors, can be bribed to give up the conflict temporarily, that the nation is to be humbled before the world; slavery, with all its evils, to be restored and protected; the Confederate debt to be borne by the North; and the gallant dead who now rest from their sacrifices and labors, to be stigmatized as dupes who died for naught.

And more than all this, perhaps—it means the destruction of free government on this continent; because, disguise the case as the "Peace Democracy," or the newly indignant "Constitutionalists," may, all know that the savage despotism already inaugurated at Richmond would never content itself with aught less than the power it at present wields. Trampling into the blood and mire every principle with which it set out, scoffing now at "State Rights," at the power of any State to "secede," or right itself once committed to the fearful partnership with tyranny, we even now see nothing left to States like North Carolina, but abject submission; the central despotism throned in blood at Richmond, scoffing at all remembrance of its pledges, or its so called "principles."

Let the people of [Kentucky,] then, remember, that if they would avoid all complications with such fearful evils, now the time to act well their part in the great political struggle close at hand. The success of the "Peace Democracy" means either anarchy or despotism. Pointing to the first, we have the utter refusal of the Southern traitors to again come into the Union, meaning perpetual battle, a border drenched with blood, and the disintegration of States; and, pointing to the second of the two prospective evils we have the Southern leaders invited to put their feet upon our necks, with the remembrances of three years of conflict to stimulate their vindictive oppression and hate.

Then we see, again, now is the time to newly arrange our line of battle for the great political conflict close at hand. Our enemies are active, some of our so-called friends are siding with the enemy. We are fully warned of how much hangs upon the result—we must take sides with the country or against it.—The very first thing to be done, is to see where each prominent man stands; to make a declaration of principles such as none can mistake, and to drive from our ranks all who are in alliance with the enemy. Shall it not be done? Will not Kentucky, once more, as in the times past, rally to the side of the Union; rally in support of held the nation's flag. We owe it to the honor those who through every fierce trial have up of the State, to the memory of the gallant departed, to the well-being of our children, to all that is dear or of value, that in this struggle, this last trial, we fail not. And the right conclusion, if we are only true to ourselves, cannot be distant. Already the bankrupt Confederacy, the scum of the civilized world for its burnings, its murders, its cowardly destruction of merchantmen upon the high seas, its Belle Isle and Libby prisons, totters to its fall. Let every patriot join in one more effort against it, and its end is sure.

OMITTED.—We have in type, but are compelled to lay over to our next issue, the correspondence between Col. MONROE and Dr. MILLS and other citizens.

Jeff. Davis's Terms of Peace.

Let every Union man keep in his pocket a copy of the conversation between JEFF. DAVIS and Col. JACQUES, so that whenever a Copperhead begins to talk about peace being dictated by the rebel chiefs, based upon a reunited country, they may have JEFF's views upon that subject to convict them of ignorance or an attempted deception.

War News and Army Items.

August 27.—The following summary in the Cincinnati Gazette gives all the important news received to-day:

There is no additional news of importance from General Grant's army. Our troops on the left were making thorough work in destroying the Weldon Railroad. The rebels manifested no disposition to interfere with them. The enemy seems to have had enough of fighting in that direction. General Warren is extending his lines toward the Petersburg & Lynchburg Railroad. This road crosses the Richmond & Danville Road about forty miles from Petersburg and the same distance from Richmond, at Burksville. It is seen, therefore, that the Danville road is in danger, and Lee will have a considerable job on his hands to save this, his only remaining line of communication with the South. We have information that the campaign against Richmond, so far from being ended, as Lee doubtless calculated when he sent Early to the Valley, is only beginning fairly. In this connection we may remark that General Grant stated a few days ago, to a member of the Christian Commission, that the rebellion is fast breaking down, and its main support now was the peace movement at the North. But for this, he believed it would give way inside of six months. How it must make the heart of this great soldier and patriot ache to find so much aid given the enemy in front by the peace sneak at home.

We have advices from Gen. Sheridan up to yesterday afternoon. Early yesterday morning the rebels broke camp at Charles town, and moved in the direction of Shepherdstown, on the Upper Potomac. Our cavalry struck their skirmish line at Halltown early in the day, and captured a number of prisoners. Toward night heavy firing was heard in the direction of Shepherdstown. Gen. Averill was engaged in guarding the Potomac fords. Early's force is estimated at 40,000. We may not state how many Sheridan has, but the public need not feel uneasy. A general battle on the Potomac now seems probable. By consulting the maps, and recollecting that we hold Harper's Ferry, it will be discovered that Early's position, if he should cross the Potomac, would be a hazardous one.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 26th day of August, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Anderson, Mrs. M. O. Ray, John
Daniels, W. T. Smith, Mrs. M.
Greenfield, Jas. Sireter, B.
Graves, Miss M. Taylor, Mrs. E.
Hale, Isaac Thorp, G. B.
Johnson, Mrs. P. Tovey, Mrs. M.
Marker, J. W. Wilson, W. J.
Polsgrove, John Warner, A.
Robertson, Mrs. F. Wilburn, Miss A.
Ryan, John

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2, P. M.

August 29, 1864—11-359.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

OF
English, the Ancient Classics, and
the Mathematics.

WILL commence its next annual session of forty weeks,
On Monday, the 26th of September,

TERMS.—For tuition per school year, \$100, payable half on admission, half in five months thereafter. No deduction save for absence of the principal.
Aug. 26—tw26th Sept.

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the farm of the subscriber, in Owen county, three slaves, viz: PETER, a tall black man, formerly the property of Eliza C. Hawkins, of this county; HENRY, a yellow man, raised by myself; and WESTLY, a boy of dark complexion, raised by myself.

I will give the lawful reward for all or either of them, if delivered to me in this place, or secured in any jail so that I get them.

MASON BROWN.

Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1864—355—tw&wt.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 8th day of August, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself FRANK. Says he belongs to Sanford Davis, of Scott county, Ky. Said negro man is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion black, weighs about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Franklin county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, Jailer F. C.

Aug. 17, 1864—359—wlm.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

AS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his new residence on Main street, adjoining James R. Watson's Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864—352—6m.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 2d, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashier at Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued; but were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

F. A. LYON.

August 8, 1864—354—wt&wm.

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. O. Box 127.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,

AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive especial attention GRATIS.

Circular No. VI.

The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,

Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

Approved July 4, 1864.

July 25, 1864—348—tw&wt.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings; good and never-failing stock and grinding water. Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it.

Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CARTER.

Lexington Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen publish to amount of \$2.00 and charge this office.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

August 16, 1864—tw&wlm—358!

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal.

THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$120.00
Tuition in primary branches.....15.00
Tuition in common English branches.....20.00
Tuition in higher English branches, including French and Latin.....35.00
Music on Piano.....30.00
Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.
For further information address the Principal.
August 17, 1864—358—twlm

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KIRKAL, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVALL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of twenty weeks.

Apply for Circulars to the Principal,

D. T. STUART,

Shelbyville, Ky.

August 17, 1864.—twlm*

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this

School will commence on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction.

Terms, per session of twenty weeks.....\$30.00
JNO. R. HENDRICK.

August 8, 1864

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoining counties.
April 17, 1862-tf.

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capital of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 18th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the
Courts held in Louisville.
Jan. 17, '62-ly

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of
debts. They will, in all cases where it is desired,
attend to the unattended law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
this business is requested.
March 16, 1863-tf.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Kimped Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and fit, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youngbush,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort,
Feb. 27th.
S. L. BRACK.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH,
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of
his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of
Garrard county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused the
seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the
73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By L. A. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By J. A. R. PAER, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6
or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion,
weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last word
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard
county, a runaway slave calling himself
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper
color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35
years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Calumeth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,
against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.

Pursuance to an order of the Pendleton
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in
August next, at being County Court day, on credits
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House
door in the town of Frankfort, Ky., the Wire Sus-
pension Bridge over the main Licking river at said
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-
chises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with
good security, bearing interest from date.
C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.
Falmouth, June 27, 1864-336-6tw5w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.

Franklin County Court, July Term, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,
against
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,
Henry Sanders, Alexander San-
ders, and Tilmann Sanders, heirs
at law of William Sanders, dec'd.
Defendants.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-
sion of lands which belonged to William San-
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that
Alexander Sanders and Tilmann Sanders, two of
the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.
It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-
tion be published in the newspaper called the
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said
non-residents notice of said application, that they
may appear thereat.
THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-346-1tw5w.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Compy
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 12, 1863-by.

Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

It is a composition of astringents, absorbents, & stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in
several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the
world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per bottle.
May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black Silk,
Black Blue,
Light Blue,
Pink Blue,
Claret Blue,
Dark Brown,
Light Brown,
Buff Brown,
Claret Brown,
Claret,
Claret Red,
Light Red,
Light Pink,
Light Blue,
Light Green,
Light Yellow,
Magenta,
Orange,
Pink,
Purple,
Royal Purple,
Salmon,
Scarlet,
Slate,
Sulphur,
Violet,
Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various
shades can be produced from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in dyeing, and giving
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted
to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes),
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10
cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the
27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling
herself MARY SMITH, 23 years old, copper
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130
pounds. She belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,
of St. Louis county, Missouri.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees,
Moustaches or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken
county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave,
a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested
in Bracken county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs
his friends and customers,
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and not far from his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on re-
asonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate-
rial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. We say that our paper will be an
uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Government
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groce-
ries and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparations can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us
the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the
press. This state of things, at all times a
source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from other
States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.
Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,
we would have all the means necessary to
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—their war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of its
guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-
establish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized nations.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
anty—that a majority are with us. The object
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action, the
convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by
myself about 1847, and a large number of
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.
Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing
a strong determination to retire from the business,
and offering very reasonable inducements, W. F.
Graham and myself purchased his entire stock
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the
purchase from him, makes our present supply
very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and
keep on hand a full assortment of
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and
quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements
to undertakers in or out of the city, either
for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every
description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we in-
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all
orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-
fully attended to. Apply to
J. R. HAMM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. Box
26, 1863-w&twly.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.



On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agenc-
ies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ÆTNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered.	\$87,963 18	72,022 48
Cash on hand and in Bank.		124,273 40
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.		
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 14,000	44,000	44,000 00
Middlebury Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	13,000	13,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500	4,025 00	
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	29,000 00	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., 3d Mt. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	20,500 00	
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	29,250 00	
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	26,000 00	
P. Ft. W. & O. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000	57,000 00	
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, 18,000	18,360 00	
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000	39,140 00	
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000	33,900 00	
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,000 00	
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000	3,240 00	
N. Y. R. & P. Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000	52,500 00	
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,000 00	
Rochester City Bonds, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	27,500 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	29,250 00	
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000	56,000 00	
Hartford City Bonds, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000	41,420 00	
Hartford City Scrip, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 21,000	21,000 00	
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1852 & 1853], 6 pr. cent., annual interest, 60,000	65,400 00	
New York City Bonds, 6 pr. cent., quarterly interest, 75,000	81,750 00	
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 196,000	196,000 00	
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 182,500	191,625 00	
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 169,000	172,380 00	
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent. semi-annual in- terest, 200,000	200,000 00	
Connecticut State Stock, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000	52,500 00	
R. I. State Stock, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000	50,000 00	
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000	110,000 00	
Ky. State Stock, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	11,000 00	
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	26,250 00	
N. J. State Stock, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000	15,000 00	
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. cent., quarterly interest, 31,000	34,720 00	
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000	50,920 00	
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg. Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000	21,200 00	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410	22,230 50	
50 Shares Hartford R. R. Co. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000	110,000 00	
300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 30,000	33,600 00	
107 Shares Boston and Wor- cester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700	16,050 00	
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000	1,250 00	
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000	5,000 00	
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000	5,000 00	
30 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,900	1,900 00	
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000	21,600 00	
100 Shares First National Bank S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000	11,500 00	
20 Shares Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mass., 20,000	15,000 00	
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000	8,500 00	
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000	15,000 00	
400 Shares Farmers and Me- chanics Bk's S'tk, Phil. Pa., 40,000	24,000 00	
500 Shares Bank of Hart'd Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000	71,000 00	
340 Shares Farmers & Me- chanics Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 34,000	53,680 00	
300 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000	35,560 00	
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000	33,750 00	
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 15,000	12,000 00	
140 Shares Æt'na Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000	14,840 00	
100 Shares Bank of Hart- ford County, Hartford, Conn., 10,000	5,900 00	
200 Shares Hartford Bank, Hartford, Conn., 20,000	22,800 00	
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000	12,400 00	
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000	11,800 00	
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000	10,800 00	
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000	47,600 00	
700 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 70,000	40,500 00	
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 80,000	38,000 00	

LIABILITIES.	Par Value.	Market Val.
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors...	None.	
Losses adjusted and due...	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due...	5,478 50	
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs...	122,625 00	
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	200 00	
Total Liabilities...	\$128,303 52	